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LET US INTENSIFY THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

Kim Il Sung

The first issue of the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America published on August 12, in Havana, carried a treatise entitled "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The whole text of the treatise is as follows:

Two years ago the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization was founded in Havana, the capital of Cuba. It was an event of very great significance. The aims and ideals of this organization have aroused the sympathy of hundreds of millions of Asian, African and Latin American people and are exerting profound influence on the course of the great changes taking place in the world today.

After suffering from oppression and plunder by Western capitalism and imperialism for centuries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen courageously and entered the arena of history. The strong tide of national liberation is rising with an irresistible force. Hundreds of millions of people in the three continents are fighting for liberation and for the safeguard of the achievements of the revolution they have already made. The colonial system of imperialism is fast falling asunder.

Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and restore its lost ground. As the fatal hour of imperialism is drawing nearer, the struggle is becoming more intensified. That is why the peoples cannot but continue with their struggle, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, till imperialism is wiped out completely from the surface of the earth.

The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters. The peoples who have achieved independence should strive to crush the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, tear down their economic footholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces, set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture. Only by so doing, can they safeguard the gains of the revolution, achieve the prosperity of their countries and nations and contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of the whole world for burying imperialism.

Asia, Africa and Latin America hold 71 per cent of the land surface of the globe. These continents are inhabited by more than two-thirds of the world population and endowed with inexhaustible natural wealth. Imperialism grew and fattened by grinding down the peoples of these continents and robbing them of their riches. Even today imperialism is squeezing tens of billions of dollars of profits from these continents every year. When Asia, Africa and Latin America are completely cleared of old and new colonialism, there will be no imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America. The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a sacred liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people and, at the same time, a great struggle for cutting the life line of world imperialism in these areas. Together with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, this struggle is one of the two major revolutionary forces of our times. Those struggles are linked together in one current which will carry imperialism to its grave.

The imperialists cannot make a gift of independence to the colonial peoples. Is it necessary to prove the falsity of the declaration of the imperialists who say that the Western world can help the tricontinental peoples towards the attainment of their independence and progress and that it can co-exist with free, independent Asia, Africa and Latin America? The nature of imperialism cannot, and will never, change. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people till its downfall.

The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through their struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history. It is necessary to expose the false propaganda of the imperialists and thoroughly dissipate the illusion that the imperialists will give away their positions in the colonies and dependent countries with good grace. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. This is the rule. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses, weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise in arms and fight against the aggressors.

It is wrong to try to avoid the struggle against imperialism under the pretext that, though independence and revolution are important, peace is still more precious. Is it not true that the line of seeking unprincipled compromise with imperialism only encourages its aggressive actions and increases the danger of war? Peace secured through slavish submission is not peace. Genuine peace will not come unless a struggle is waged against the breakers of peace, unless the slave's peace is rejected and the rule of the oppressors is overthrown. We are opposed to the line of compromise with imperialism. At the same time, we cannot tolerate either the practice of only talking big of opposing imperialism, but, in deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism. The latter is a line of compromise in an inverted form. Both have nothing to do with the genuine anti-imperialist struggle and will only be of help to the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism. By stretching its tentacles of aggression to all parts of the world, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of all peoples of the world. No country on earth is free from an infringement of its sovereignty by U.S. imperialism or free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. The U.S. imperialists are cruelly suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and constantly perpetrating acts of aggression and subversive activities to hold the newly-independent countries in bondage once again. Showing their true colours as burglar-plainly, the U.S. imperialists are waging a war of aggression against a socialist country and interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries by force of arms. Not a day has passed without witnessing flames of aggression and war kindled by U.S. imperialism over the last 20-odd years after the termination of World War II. U.S. imperialism is the most heinous and shameless plunderer ever known in history. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists themselves that are inducing all peoples on the globe demanding peace, independence and progress to unite in a joint front against U.S. imperialism.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have common interests and their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles are linked with each other by a relationship of mutual support. When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot enjoy freedom; when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, this will benefit the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front over U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts. In whatever part of the world the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it will be very gratifying to all peoples of the world. It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression. Only by so doing, it is possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people on every front to beat U.S. imperialism with an overwhelming power.

For more than 20 years the U.S. imperialists have been occupying the southern part of our country. They are enforcing colonial rule in South Korea and have turned it into a military base for their aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. In spite of their ignominious defeat in their aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists still refuse to give up their aggressive design to conquer the whole of Korea and are incessantly scheming to unleash another war in Korea. The supreme task set before the Korean people at present is to liquidate the colonial system maintained by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, to accomplish the national-liberation revolution and to realize the country's reunification. For the Korean people to accomplish their cause of national liberation, forces must be prepared along three lines: to strengthen the socialist forces in North Korea; to increase and accumulate the revolutionary forces in South Korea; and to develop the international revolutionary movement and strengthen solidarity with it. North Korea is the base of the Korean revolution. The successes in socialist construction in North Korea are encouraging the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and are conducive to the preparation of revolutionary forces in South Korea. We are striving to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces both in North and South Korea and, at the same time, to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. The Korean people support the struggle waged by the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism and regard it as assistance to their own cause of liberation. We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end.

The U.S. imperialists are afraid of the united strength of the revolutionary peoples of the world more than anything else. That is why they are resorting to all kinds of tricks to obstruct the formation of an anti-U.S. united front and have adopted the strategy of subduing weak and small countries one by one. This strategy of U.S. imperialism must be thoroughly frustrated. The Asian, African and Latin American countries have differing social systems, and there exist many parties with differing political views in these countries. But all of these countries and parties, except the stooges of imperialism, have common interests in opposing the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism. The difference in social systems and political ideals should never be an obstacle to the joint struggle and concerted action against U.S. imperialism. No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partisan interests. It will only benefit the U.S.-led imperialists and do harm to the revolutionary peoples.

It is very important in the joint struggle against imperialism to defend the revolution which has already triumphed. It is an internationalist duty of all the revolutionary peoples to fight in defence of the gains of the Cuban revolution. The revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin

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America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement. The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is doomed to fall and the national-liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our times. It is for this very reason that the U.S. imperialists hate and fear so much this small island country. The U.S. imperialists are seeking to strangle the Republic of Cuba. The peoples of Latin America and the progressive people of the whole world must do everything in their power to foil the U.S. imperialists' policy of blockade against the Republic of Cuba and frustrate their attempt for military invasion of Cuba.

Today the Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation against the U.S. invasion troops has become the focal point of the anti-imperialist struggle. The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world are making a showdown in Vietnam. The U.S. troops are sustaining one defeat after another due to the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and falling into a bottomless mire. Upsetting the calculation of the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnam war has become a grave for the aggressors. The Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation proves clearly once again that a people that is determined to defend its independence and freedom at any sacrifice and that has the support of the peoples of the whole world, is invincible.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are escalating their war, continuously reinforcing their military strength in South Vietnam, dragging more troops of their satellite countries into the war, and conducting bombings and bombardments on a large scale against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are shouldering the heavy burden of resisting by their heroic struggle the aggression of the most barbarous and heinous imperialism of modern times. They are fighting not only in defence of their independence and freedom, but also for safeguarding world peace and security. When U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is checked and frustrated, the doom of U.S. imperialism will be sealed and the situation will turn more favourable for the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, independence and progress. The peace-loving people of the whole world are in duty bound to give all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people are entitled to receive it. The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries, and the peoples of all other nations of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance for national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression. No one has the right to force upon the Vietnamese people a solution for their internal affairs against their will. The U.S. aggressive troops must pull out of Vietnam and the Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

We must neither underestimate nor overrate the strength of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism can still commit lots of crimes. But U.S. imperialism is on the decline. Today when U.S. imperialism is behaving most outrageously, its weakness is revealed more glaringly than ever before. The Korean people know what U.S. imperialism is like. Our people have fought U.S. imperialism, and defended their motherland from its aggression. The Korean war revealed that U.S. imperialism is by no means invulnerable, but can be beaten in fighting. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has again proved this truth under circumstances different from ours. The Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation, too, clearly confirms this truth. U.S. imperialism is doomed to complete destruction. By fighting in union against the U.S.-led imperialists, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will build a new Asia, Africa and Latin America, independent and prosperous, and will make a great contribution to world peace and the liberation of mankind.

Premier Kim Il Sung having a friendly talk with Vietnamese guests

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives DRV Govt Economic Delegation

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K., received on August 8 the visiting government economic delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were leader of the delegation Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and vice-leader of the delegation Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the S.P.A., was present there.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

The delegation was invited to a luncheon given by Premier Kim Il Sung on August 8.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received on August 3 a telegram from **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Polish United Workers' Party, **Edward Ochab**, Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. sent on August 4 a telegram to **Nureddin Attassi**, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to the latter's telegram of solidarity sent on the occasion of the "month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K., sent on August 4 a telegram to **Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, greeting the seventh anniversary of the Independence of Upper Volta.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cambodian Guests

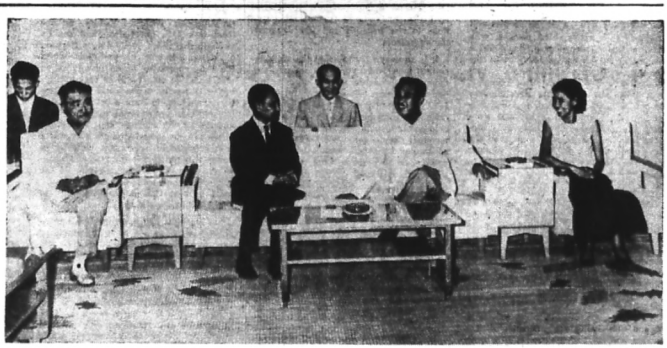
Premier Kim Il Sung received on August 11 Prince Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the princess consort now staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were Samrith Sath, Cambodian Ambassador to Korea, and his wife and Yok Lan Vat Ho, Secretary General of the Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Also present were President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife.

The Premier had a friendly talk with the guests.

The Cambodian guests were invited to a dinner party given by Premier Kim Il Sung on August 11.



Premier Kim Il Sung receiving Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the princess consort

Reminiscences of the Patriotic War of Liberation

Recollections of the Battle on Hill 351

(Continued from our Issues Nos. 30 and 32)

Ri Yo'ng Ho

Across my mind flashed how I, before going into action, hugged him when he said that bearing in mind the words of Comrade Supreme Commander he would fight valiantly and how I, with a feeling of great affection, looked at his eyes shining with conviction of victory and with hope. He died a heroic death after making a breach for his unit by blocking the loophole of an enemy bunker with his own body aflame with the ardour of youth. Thus he carried out his pledge.

What a faithful and valiant soldier of the Party he was!

"You were really gallant. You have creditably carried out the pledge you gave to the Party and Comrade Supreme Commander..." I congratulated them on their successful battle and many exemplary combatants on their feats.

I encouraged them to hold out the hill they had captured, not yielding an inch of it.

Presently, the day dawned.

I looked down Hill 351 enveloped in powder smoke and dust.

Our soldiers were continually fighting a fierce battle against the stubbornly attacking enemy, without affording any time to repair the damaged trenches on the hill they had taken.

The enemy troops began to attack the hill in a swarm in an attempt to take it back.

The battalion commander and soldiers, raising battle cries, were firing light and heavy machine-guns and autoatic rifles and throwing handgrenades at the enemy.

The enemy, despite their heavy casualties, went on with their stubborn attack.

A machinegunner was so absorbed in mowing down the enemy troops that he did not notice that spent cartridges had formed a heap by him. Another soldier fought back the enemy, pulling the safety locks of so many handgrenades with his teeth that the teeth were benumbed. When the enemy men came close, our soldiers, with fixed bayonets, jumped on them and waged a hand-to-hand fight, thrusting the bayonets into the enemy soldiers' chests to inflict revenge upon them.

At this moment I received a report from a forward artillery observation post set up at a projecting point on Hill 351. It read: "Some 230 enemy lorries and seven cars with infantrymen aboard are moving to the Daegang-ri line from the direction of Ganso'ng."

I applied binoculars to my eyes to watch the highway on the Daegang-ri line.

Enemy lorries were moving along it raising a cloud of dust. We were in a position to cope with the situation promptly as we had concentrically deployed our guns near the fighting line, in accordance with the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Losing no time, I ordered the division's artillery to hit the enemy convoy by volleys.

Each time shells exploded with a spurt of flame, I saw enemy lorries caught in fire and the enemy soldiers aboard them being sent flying into the air.

It was delightful to see our artillery pounding the enemy.

Our division's artillery, firing by volleys, completely foiled the enemy's attempt to move a division's reserve from the Ganso'ng line and put it into action to retake Hill 351.

I was once again convinced of the correctness of the words of Comrade Supreme Commander who stressed that we should concentrate fire and rout the enemy at the first blow.

The battle grew fiercer as time ran on and the days went by.

In such circumstances, we celebrated the 16th anniversary of the victorious Bocho'nbo battle—June 4.

That day, men of the ninth company were to relieve the soldiers of the second battalion who had fought fierce battles.

The soldiers, however, were reluctant to leave the hill they had been defending.

"Permit us to stay here to fight alongside of them. We can't bring ourselves to leave this hill," said the soldiers, standing in the damaged trenches, showing no sign of budging.

I once again reminded the commanding officers of Comrade Supreme Commander's words that **the life of one commrade-in-arms of ours is so precious that it can never be bartered for 1,000 enemy men,** and instructed them to tell their men to descend the hill and take a rest in order to make preparations for more difficult battles in the days ahead.

Then, the soldiers made their way down the hill with great reluctance, saying to the comrades-in-arms of the ninth company: "... Hold it out, please!"

The soldiers who had taken over the hill made up their minds to fulfil the words their comrades-in-arms had left with them.

Battles grew fiercer as time went by. Our men were gradually running out of grenades and munitions.

What is worse, the enemy's heavy shelling was raising such a thick cloud of dust that rifles which had just been cleaned would go out of use.

Our soldiers, however, with a firm determination to hold out the hill of the motherland, not succumbing to hardships, hit the enemy with grenades, bayonets and the butts of their rifles.

That day, it was learned later, soldiers of the ninth company assembled after they had repaired the damaged trenches and gun emplacements. The Bocho'nbo battle was the subject of their talk.

Company commander Kim U Jin, who had spent his childhood in a place not far from Bocho'nbo, told a story of the Bocho'nbo battle fought by the anti-Japanese guerrillas under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Having listened to the story with a deep impression, the soldiers renewed their resolve to fight bravely, to the last, just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas had done.

"We are successors to the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Not succumbing to hardships and trials, we must beat the enemy more relentlessly for the freedom and independence of our country, just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did."

Thus resolved, our soldiers fought fierce battles against the enemy.

Comrade Bak Hyo'n Jong got heavy wounds in his legs, arms and body.

Deputy platoon leader hurriedly approached and held him in his arms when he said to the deputy platoon leader, struggling to get out of his arms: "Comrade Deputy Platoon Leader, please don't worry about me. Smash that enemy."

When the deputy platoon leader was looking for an army medical man, he caught with his teeth a grenade lying on the parapet of the trench and crawled his way up the parapet of the trenches, as his two legs had been broken. Gathering what strength was left in him and holding the grenade between his teeth, he began to roll down the hill into the midst of the enemy soldiers.

"Hyo'n Jong!" His comrades-in-arms ran up to the parapet and, shouted at the top of their voice.

There was a loud explosion in the throng of the enemy men. It knocked down some 15 of them coming up the hill in a group.

Having listened to the story of the Bocho'nbo battle, Comrade Bak Hyo'n Jong had expressed his resolve to defend the hill beating the enemy with his arms in case he had lost his legs, with his head in case he had lost his arms.

True to his words, he knocked down many enemies by hurling his body among them with a loyal heart that had turned into a bomb.

A junior agitator of a company got fatal wounds in both his legs in one of the severe engagements. He handed to his squad leader the junior agitator's manual he had been carrying with him with great care, and told him that he had failed to fulfil the last the tasks assigned by the Party and asked him to do what he had left unfinished.

Stories of such feats were reported to me one after the other. Listening to them, I thought of the soldiers on the Hill fighting not to yield even an inch of land to the enemy.

We have to more quickly supply more munitions to them who are heroically fighting to defend every inch of the motherland with blood, responding to the Party's fighting call and upholding the line set forth by Comrade Supreme Commander."

When I was thinking of this, across my mind came Marshal Kim Il Sung's instructions that we should improve the quality of the army to the level commensurate with the Party's demand and should always remember that the result of a military operation depends on the timely supply of munitions and food to the army units.

At that time we had, as a matter of course, necessary means of transport and persons allotted for the purpose. Some of the supply routes, however, were cut in the enemy's naval bombardment, bombing and artillery attack and munitions supply was temporarily interrupted. The soldiers fighting fierce battles against the enemy were in need of more munitions. The situation did not allow us to sit idle only counting on the night transport.

At that time, our brave lorry drivers vied with each other in volunteering to undertake transport in daytime. When they were given assignments they left in high spirits, driving their lorries.

Camouflaged to the hilt, shrewdly taking advantage of a lull in the enemy's shelling and under cover of our anti-aircraft gunners and aircraft hunters, they passed through the range of enemy's concentrated fire and, displaying the high spirits of routing the enemy, they drove their lorries.

No difficulty could break the heroic fighting spirit of our soldiers. They remained optimistic in face of difficulties and displayed all sorts of ingenuity.

Soldiers of a company charged with the task of the transport of shells, fetched rails lying under the very nose of the enemy laid them between the storehouse on the front and the foot of the hill to carry munitions and food in trucks.

Even in the thick of the fierce battle, our soldiers sang "The song of Hill 351" which, both words and music of themselves, reflected the revolutionary ardour burning in their hearts, and arranged an evening devoted to literature" where they presented the literary pieces describing their loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

On the evening of June 4, Comrade Front Commander rang me up and told me:

"There is a congratulatory message to you from Comrade Supreme Commander. He asked me to convey his greetings to the soldiers who had captured Hill 351 and had been holding it out. Convey to the soldiers Comrade Supreme Commander's message as soon as you receive it."

After the telephone call, I pictured to myself Comrade Supreme Commander who must be sitting up until late hours directing keen attention to the situation on the front.

"At this hour of the day, too, he must be thinking, with paternal concern, of the soldiers fighting under a rain of shells..."

As I was musing on this, I felt my eyes moistened in spite of myself.

On the morning of the following day, we received Comrade Supreme Commander's congratulatory message by wireless.

The message contained the following words:

"You captured tactically important Hill 351 and have been holding it out. A fatal blow to the enemy. I congratulate you on your war results. I firmly believe that for the freedom and independence of the country you will achieve more brilliant war results in the fight against the enemy."

Having received the congratulatory message of Comrade Supreme Commander, in every combat unit, the armymen, in deep emotion and delight, called Party and Democratic Youth League meetings. At these meetings, our soldiers, feeling once again firsthand Comrade Supreme Commander's benevolent concern, made up their minds not to yield even an inch of the hill to the enemy, acting upon his order, and wrote pledges.

(To be continued)

AGREEMENTS ON FREE MILITARY, ECONOMIC AID TO D.R.V. SIGNED

Talks were held recently in Pyongyang between the government economic delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Following the talks held in an atmosphere of militant friendship, solidarity and co-operation, agreement on free military aid from the D.P.R.K. Government to the D.R.V. Government, an agreement on free economic aid from the former to the latter and an agreement on commodity exchange and payments between the two governments for 1968 were signed on August 11.

The signing ceremony was attended from the Korean side by Comrades Kim Il and Ri Ju Yon; and Kim Gyong Ryon, Director of the General Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gye Ung Tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Ri Su Gil, Vice-Director of the General Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries under the Cabinet; Major General Ri Chun U of the Korean People's Army, other members of the D.P.R.K. Government economic delegation and other functionaries concerned.

Present from the Vietnamese side were Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V. Government; Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Major General Dinh Duc Thien of the Vietnamese People's Army; Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea, and other members of the D.R.V. Government economic delegation and staff members of the D.R.V. Embassy in Pyongyang.

Also present was Nguyen Ruong, Acting Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

Comrades Ri Ju Yon and Comrade Le Thanh Nghi signed the agreement on free military aid and the agreement on free economic aid from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade Gye Ung Tae and Ly Ban signed the agreement on commodity exchange and payments between the two governments for 1968.

These agreements will make great contributions to further strengthening and developing the firm fraternal and militant friendship and solidarity and co-operation between the two peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their common enemy.

Great Idea, Thriving Life

Five years have elapsed since the Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries was held on the direct initiative and under the personal guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung at Changsong, an out-of-the-way mountainous county, situated in Korea's northwestern region.

Premier Kim Il Sung created in person an example of socialist construction in such a remote county as Changsong with very unfavourable natural and geographical conditions and took the historic steps of generalising the experience gained there in all counties of our country.

The Premier's teachings at the Joint Conference are a programmatic guide to action in enhancing the role of the country, and developing local industry, managing agriculture in diversified ways, developing culture and raising markedly the living standard of the local population and in accelerating socialist construction in the country as a whole.

Great changes have taken place in the appearance of the local districts of our country during the brief period since the Changsong Joint Conference took place.

Through the labours for fulfilling the tasks set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Joint Conference and the tasks set in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question In Our Country," the role of the county as the base for linking the town with the countryside has been remarkably enhanced in all spheres of politics, economy and culture, local economy has made swift progress and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been pushed ahead vigorously in the countryside.

Yesterday, there was only one Changsong as a model But today a large number of "Changsongs" have come into being throughout the country.

All the villages, whether in remote mountain areas or in plains, have been converted into socialist villages with advanced techniques and culture, which are good to live in.

The realities of our country show strikingly the great vitality of the Changsong Joint Conference.

Well-equipped Local Industry

Premier Kim Il Sung said at the Changsong Joint Conference.

"If the county has come to possess local industry, it will be able not only to supply greater quantities of foodstuffs and daily necessaries to the peasants and inhabitants of the workers' districts by timely procuring and processing the peasants' produce, but also to stimulate their enthusiasm for production further."

It is a most reasonable and correct line to develop local industry which stands close by the raw material producing centre and is directly linked with the consumer area.

In each county there are now more than ten local industry factories such as foodstuffs, textile, wild-plant fibre, daily necessaries, paper-making and furniture factories.

These factories are producing various kinds of consumer goods, mainly relying on their own local resources in accordance with the principle: people living in and around the mountains earn their living from the mountains, those living near the sea get their living from the sea.

In the early days when local factories were being built on a wide scale on the decision taken at the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, technical equipment of those factories was very poor and products were turned out by primitive methods. This, however, has become a thing of the past.

As a result of the fulfilment of the tasks set forth at the Changsong Joint Conference, local factories have been equipped with modern machinery and techniques and the production processes mechanised or automated. This inevitably has led to the enhancement of labour productivity.

Here is an example. At the oil-manufacturing workshop, Songchon Bean-Paste and Soy Factory all production processes have been mechanised. Here two women workers are enough to operate all the processes.

With the enhancement of the level of mechanisation and cultured practices in production in local factories the quality of products has been raised and their variety expanded.

Now, Songchon county is turning out hundreds of articles at its own factories.

As a result of the development of local industry, many housewives have joined the ranks of the working class.

At every factory, the housewives who have never worked in a factory are now skillfully operating big and complicated modern machines and are raising their level of political consciousness and ideology and their technical level through labour. Today many women are factory directors, chief engineers and workteam leaders.

The Songchon Textile Factory is a factory run entirely by women—from workers to the director and the chief engineer.

Since the Changsong Joint Conference a great number of local factories have been making great contributions to disseminating the advanced industrial method of management, cultured practices in production and techniques in the countryside and exerting an ideological influence of the working class upon the co-op farmers. They are also of great significance in greeting the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations by carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

Good use of Natural Conditions and Diversified Economy

At the Changsong Joint Conference, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The line of the Party is clear. It is to utilize to a maximum favourable conditions, the latent reserves of the local areas by making good use of the mountains in the mountainous areas and of the sea in the coastal areas and organising all the work such as the distribution of crops, mechanisation, industry and electrification in conformity with the conditions of each county."

The implementation of the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung has enabled the co-op farmers in the mountainous and coastal areas to lead as bountiful a life as those in the plains and ensure the coordinated development of stock-farming, sericulture and farming about a great progress in the rapid increase of agricultural production as a whole.

Following the experiences of Changsong county, the co-op farmers in various parts of the country have also rapidly developed the breeding of domestic animals, relying on their own fodder resources, while increasing their grain production.

Take Sinpyong county as an example. The co-op farmers in this county laid out grazing lands and created fodder fields on hillsides, effectively utilised agricultural side-products and overfulfilled their plans for live-stock products every year. This county not only satisfied on its own the requirement for meat of the inhabitants in the workers' districts who accounted for more than 60 per cent of the county's total population but also supplied meat to many other areas. This considerably increased the cash income of the farmers.

In this county, the income coming from stock-raising now amounts to more than 50 per cent of the income of all co-op farms. This is not limited to the mountainous areas alone.

In the plains too, the co-op farmers are raising various domestic animals by solving the fodder problems in conformity with their local conditions. They are developing farming and animal husbandry in parallel.

As Premier Kim Il Sung instructed, "We should not think that making good use of the mountains simply means picking wild fruits and plucking wild herbs. They must be utilized, of course. What is more important, however, is to cultivate mountains, plant orchards and make forests for raw materials, to gain many fruits and raw materials for industry."

In fact, after the historic Changsong Joint Conference and the Bukchong Meeting great changes took place in the countryside of our country for the development of fruit growing.

In different parts of the country, fruit movements have been launched every year for the creation of orchards, and mountains have been cultivated and various kinds of fruit trees planted.

Besides, with a view to utilising mountains in many-sided ways, various kinds of forests of economic value including those for oil-bearing crops and fibre crops were created under a far-reaching plan through a nation-wide movement. This made it possible to develop local industry and further increase the wealth of the country.

As a result, the mountains of our country have been turned into "golden mountains" and "treasure mountains" which are being effectively utilised for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

Town Is Linked with Country with the County as the base

At the Changsong Joint Conference, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The county is not only the lowest administrative unit which directly leads the farm villages and workers' districts but also the base linking town with country in all spheres of politics, economy and culture."

"All the policies drawn up at the centre and the lines worked out in the provinces in conformity with the policies are directly introduced to the farm villages and workers' districts through the medium of the county.

"The county is, indeed, the lowest unit which directly organises and guides the execution of the Party's policies and the political base which links up the Party's policies to the farm villages.

"Besides, the county is the base for developing local economy and the supply base for the countryside.

"Moreover, technical civilisation in the town is introduced into the countryside through the county and accelerates the carrying out of technical revolution there...

"It is of weighty importance not only in promoting socialist construction but also gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country and building a communist society to strengthen the work of the county and build up the county seat."

Since the Changsong Joint Conference, the role of our counties has been improved considerably. The county seats have been built up more attractively, the countryside has become more cultured and hygienic and a great progress has been registered in the material and cultural standards of the people as well as in their political awakening.

At present everybody is seen making deep study of the resolutions of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions word by word and always striving to implement them fully everywhere in the country—in the cities and towns as well as the granaries in the plains, on the islands far away from land and in the mountainous districts far removed from the urban areas.

With the development of local industry and the establishment of closer ties between town and country, the trade network has been expanded, stores in the farm villages more richly stocked and the role of the procurement organs enhanced.

The county in our country as the centre of supply to the countryside ensures the economic ties between town and country.

More cultural, educational, public service facilities have been built in the seats of the county as the base of cultural revolution and the leadership of work in the countryside has been enhanced. As a result, every farm village has a school, hospital or clinic, Democratic Propaganda Halls, creches, kindergartens and other cultural and public service facilities, rendering better service to the population.

The sons and daughters of our working people are studying free of charge. The people of our country are living a happy life

Brilliant Victory of Line of Priority Development of Heavy Industry with Simultaneous Growth of Light Industry and Agriculture

On the Occasion of the 14th Anniversary of the Sixth Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from our issue No. 32)

2

The revolutionary line of building the socialist economy could be carried out successfully only thanks to the revolutionary leadership and extraordinary revolutionary sweep of our Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Once a policy had been formulated, our Party never retreated in any complex and difficult conditions. With unflagging tenacity it carried out its policies and lines to the end...

"The scientific foresight of the Party in adopting a policy, its fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles and its extraordinary revolutionary sweep in implementing the policy always convinced the working people of the success of their work and made them advance unwaveringly towards the triumph of the great cause of socialism along the road lit up by the Party."

Speed and Balance

The line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture called for a high rate of development. Accordingly, for its implementation, we had to cope with manifold difficulties from the outset.

The high rate of economic growth is a vital demand for the development of our revolution and an essential requirement of our Party's line of economic construction.

In order to quickly get rid of the backwardness left us by history, overcome the postwar difficulties at an early date and advance the date of the great revolutionary event of the country's reunification, we had to go ahead at a very fast pace.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, "A high rate of economic growth is the rule in socialist society, and the planned and proportionate development of the national economy is a prerequisite for it...

"Of course, it is very difficult to maintain due proportion while keeping up a very high rate. But, this rate should not be slackened to maintain a balance."

Therefore, to attain a high speed of economic construction it was necessary to actively ensure balance to suit it.

What was particularly important in maintaining balance for the fulfilment of the line of economic construction was to supply on our own strength the lack of equipment and materials, funds and techniques, which constituted a great obstacle in the construction of an independent economy.

In finding satisfactory solutions for these problems, the Party applied a sagacious and positive method of exploring inner reserves by working strenuously, tightening our belts and sparing even a penny, and of making effective use of the existing assets.

under the tax-free system, receiving free medical care.

The tasks of the cultural revolution in the countryside have been fulfilled successfully and the technical and cultural standards of the peasants have risen thanks to the leadership of the county.

In Sukchon county alone, more than 1,200 young people acquired the tractor driver's qualifications, more than 800 people are working as agronomists or agro-technicians and over 360 co-operative farmers have passed the examinations for the technical qualifications on some subjects.

The guidance and management of schools and the quality of school instruction have been improved.

The pupils of the Samdok Middle School in So'ngcho'n county by constantly educating themselves in the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and drawing on the experience of the Yaksu Middle School in Changsong county have all become honour or top honour pupils and are good at physical exercises and take an active part in amateur art activities. They cherish and take loving care of public property, are courteous and observe the public morality well.

The role of the county has been enhanced and, accordingly the tasks of the technical revolution in the countryside set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" have been carried out successfully.

Vigorous efforts for consolidating and carrying forward the results of irrigation have been made with the powerful support of our industry and working class and great achievements made in this respect.

Mechanisation has been accelerated vigorously in the countryside. We have now more than 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) working on our fields. Almost all farm villages are lit by electricity.

The overall chemicalisation of agriculture has been put on the order of the day.

All these show that the great ideas set out by Premier Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in our Country" are now resplendently translated into practice and the tasks outlined at the historic Changsong Joint Conference are being fulfilled splendidly.

Furthermore, they once again furnish a brilliant example of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who always gives a timely elucidation of the scientific solutions to the problems arising in our revolution and construction, leads our Party and people to victories and brings about a general upsurge in socialist construction by creating a model at one unit and generalising it throughout the country.

Kim Dong Jae

* *

Above: Members of a double Chofllima work-team of the Gum-ya Co-op Farm, Changsong County, rejoicing over achievements they have made by carrying out Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions

Middle: Left, workers of the Changsong foodstuffs factory

Right, At the Chollima Sakju Textile Mill

Below: Pupils of Sakju Middle School

* *

Order of Priority

The sagacity of the Party's leadership in carrying through the line of economic construction consists, above all, in that it set forth a wise policy of setting up many production branches in a short space of time with a small amount of funds available for use in the post-war period by properly defining the orientations for industrial construction and capital investment so that the existing assets could be turned to full account and produce the greatest effect.

Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked: **"It was of paramount importance in implementing this line of our Party to combine the rehabilitation, reconstruction and the building of heavy industry plants in a rational way, and correctly link the development of heavy industry with that of light industry and agriculture."**

He also pointed out:

"Of decisive significance in the field of industry was the question of properly defining the orientation for capital investment.

"We solved this problem mainly in two directions. Firstly, in the rehabilitation and construction of heavy industry, investments were concentrated on those branches related closely to the improvement of the people's livelihood, and, secondly, to save funds and get returns from investments in the shortest possible time we adopted the line of putting the main stress on the reconstruction of old enterprises and equipment and, at the same time, of restoring and rebuilding these enterprises on the basis of new techniques and erecting some new factories."

In accordance with this line, in our country precedence was given to the development of those branches which were related directly to the production of consumer goods or were essential for the establishment of heavy industry itself and were linked also with light industry and agriculture through a relatively short course.

By relying on the certain foundations of heavy industry we had, though they were ravaged and insignificant ones, we built up one by one the branches of heavy and light industries and, in particular, restored and developed preferentially those branches related to the people's livelihood such as the production of various kinds of machines and equipment needed for light industry, farm machines, ships and construction machines, transport and mining machines, forries and tractors, and chemical fertilisers and fibres.

We built modern light industry plants and, at the same time, set up on an extensive scale medium and small local industry factories which consume very little government funds and use even handicraft techniques. This made it possible to direct more funds to the construction of heavy industry and greatly accelerate the all-round development of the economy.

All this served us as an important guarantee for the successful solution of the questions of building bases of heavy and light industries with limited funds in the post-war period and of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

In this way, we gained a valuable experience, namely, that the formerly backward countries, in solving the problem of funds, should not turn to others for help but enlist, among other things, their domestic resources and use even a small amount of funds in an effective way and that they should build small factories as well, not wishing to build large ones alone which will create the source of funds and gradually grow into big ones.

Self-reliance

The sagacity of the Party's leadership for the fulfilment of the line of economic construction finds expression also in the fact that it put forth a bold line of enlisting the inexhaustible inner reserves by thoroughly carrying out the principle of self-reliance and the mass line and thus brought about a great upsurge in production and construction, overcoming in a positive and revolutionary way the difficulties that cropped up.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed us:

"It is most important of all to rely on the advantages of the socialist system and the creative power of the masses and utilize to the maximum the latent reserves and potentialities of the national economy so that all branches can be simultaneously developed at a rapid rate. In our socialist construction we always have accurately calculated material conditions and possibilities and, at the same time, had confidence in the revolutionary zeal and creative power of our people who were steeled in their arduous struggle. On this basis we have always drawn up positive and bold plans and mobilized our masses for their fulfilment."

Proceeding from the enterprising position of thinking and acting boldly and making continuous advance and continuous innovations in reliance upon the high revolutionary enthusiasm and with a positive and revolutionary vision, the Party organised its work boldly on all fronts of economic construction and pushed ahead with it energetically.

In the early period of the Five-Year Plan, too, when U.S. imperialism and its lackeys were unfolding a vicious anti-commu-

(Continued on Page 6)

Mounting Zeal For Increased Production

To push through the line set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea for carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building, Premier Kim Il Sung once again personally aroused our working people to another great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. The zeal of our workers to bring about a new leap in production at his call keeps mounting in our industrial enterprises throughout the country.

Rated Capacities Toppled

The workers of the So'ngjin Steel Plant are now launching a socialist emulation drive setting a new goal of fulfilling the annual plan by October 10, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Party. They have reduced the time of a heat for steel by 30 minutes as compared with last June, a month when the shortest time of a heat was attained.

Consequently, the teeming of steel is now done twice in a shift, whereas it was done only once before. Such signal successes have been registered at a number of furnaces. The output of steel has grown 1.3 to 1.5 times.

Innovations are being made at the rolled steel workshop and all other production units.

The average daily output of steel slab in the last eight months has risen 60 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, thereby surpassing the level of production provided for in the Seven-Year Plan.

These achievements have been made possible because the workers there boldly reconditioned a large-sized blooming mill.

The workers of the plant who always resolutely support and unconditionally implement the Party's lines and policies carried out in only ten days the big project which would usually take two months.

New Records and Norms

The employees of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant who have risen up in a body to carry out Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions are setting new records and creating new norms in production and construction almost every day.

It is a commonplace here that the workers do twice as much as their daily assignments.

They resolved early this year to fulfil their yearly quotas one month ahead of schedule, turning out outside the plan equipment and installations needed for the promotion of economic construction and defence building. For example, they added to the production list installations necessary for the production of zinc and tin-plated sheets and for the expansion project for anthracite gasification at the Hungnam Combined Fertiliser Plant. Recently they set themselves a new goal of finishing the annual plan by the coming Party founding anniversary by tapping more reserves for higher output.

The workers of the general machinery shop honoured with the title of Chollima (winged horse) have trebled the capacity of processing large-sized machines and installations by fitting a few devices to a milling machine and thus explored the possibility of hitting their yearly targets 80 days ahead of the set time. The members of the double Chollima planes workteam of the shop, with a resolution to beat their yearly targets by September 20, 20 days earlier than the date their colleagues resolved to reach are now setting new records and creating new norms daily and hourly, tapping the latent reserves for increased production.

In the past two months the workers of this shop applied 50 technical innovation proposals to production and boosted the processing capacity 2.5 times.

Innovations are being made one after another at all production units.

The workers of the plant are striving to produce four months ahead of the set time the equipment for the production of zinc and tin-plated sheets on top of their original plan, while fulfilling their monthly assignments on all indices.

They are implementing successfully the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung who told them to lead the country in the onrush of Chollima by bringing about another revolutionary upsurge in the struggle for carrying out the Party's new line of conducting economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding in the spirit they had displayed when they made the 3,000-ton press and the 8-metre turning lathe.

Workers of the Ragwon Machine Plant accelerating the production of tractors, upholding the instructions Premier Kim Il Sung gave at the Ryongsong Machinery Plant

Workers of the Songcho'n Mine endeavouring to increase production upholding Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions on carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel

Confined Advance

The workers of the Ryohgyang Mine, who topped their first-half-year assignments for the production of minerals on all indices, are resolved to complete far ahead of schedule the second-half-year plan 89.9 per cent greater than that for the same period of last year.

They never fail to exceed by 40 per cent their daily quotas which are 30 per cent higher than those in the first half of this year.

Along with the quantitative growth of ores, the standard of their quality has been raised.

Ri Bo Hup, Hwang Du Ho, Soh Hyon Don and O Yun Gwon, frontrankers who fulfilled their yearly assignments by the end of June, not only exceed their daily quotas by more than 100 per cent but have also boosted the proportion of first-rate ores 1.3 times.

The members of the excavator platoon at the Gumsan workshop of the mine have decided to complete their yearly plan by October 10 and workers of other workshops followed their example. This mine is now alive with enthusiasm for increased production.

New Resolve

The workers of the Haeju Cement Factory are unfolding a vigorous drive for increased production in order to produce more cement timely for economic construction and defence build-up.

They overfulfilled the first-half-year assignments by 10 per cent on all indices and exceeded the July plan for the production of cement and clinker by 14.1 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.

Well aware of the importance of development of the building-materials industry in implementing the new line of conducting economic construction and defence building in parallel, the workers here are striving hard to fulfil their yearly plan by October 10 through continued innovations.

The workers of the Pyongyang Silk Mill, the Pyongyang Textile Complex and many other factories and enterprises in the country are resolved to carry out their yearly plans by the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea by making continued innovations and uninterrupted advance.

Yun Won Gil

An Abundance of Fruits

We have a spell of fine weather these days of August. Late fruits are ripening on orchards in different parts of the country. Harvest of grapes is under way on vineyards. The area under fruit-bearing trees has annually increased by more than 10,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is about one hectare) and the output of fruits has sharply increased.

The area of orchards in our country now is 5.5 times that in 1944.

This new wealth represents one of the achievements our people have made in the course of putting into effect the far-sighted plan of Premier Kim Il Sung who pays attention to every aspect of the people's life and leads them to enjoy a good life, with a great pride and self-confidence.

As early as the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Premier Kim Il Sung planned the building of a bountiful life in liberated Korea. He said in those days:

"How worthwhile and happy it will be when we build a society free from exploitation in our lovely motherland and develop our rich natural resources by our own efforts so that all of our people can enjoy a free, bountiful life. This is the ultimate goal for which we are fighting, shedding blood."

After the liberation in 1945, the people's government distributed land to the tillers free of charge and saw to it that people built villages, picturesque and good to live in, by planting on hills and around houses fruit trees that suit the local climate.

Even in those days when the whole country was fighting a life-and-death war against the U.S. aggressors, Premier Kim Il Sung, looking forward to the victory day, personally selected sites for new fruit farms. Many fruit farms were laid out or expanded in the wartime and state fruit farms increased more than three times compared with the prewar period.

The Songhwa Fruit Farm was one of those fruit farms whose sites were chosen personally by the Premier at that time.

People in Songhwa rose up upholding the Premier's instructions. Picturing to themselves a fruit farm yielding an abundant crop after the victorious end of the war, they, wearing camouflage, reclaimed a waste land overgrown with bushes, brought saplings from a nursery more than 40 kilometres away across mountains and planted them carefully one by one. When the saplings were burned in the enemy's bombing, they planted new ones. They took good care of the fruit plants, watering and manuring them and weeding the orchard.

Fruit growing in our country, however, made an epochal development in the postwar period, especially after Premier Kim Il Sung gave instruction in South Hamgyong Province in March 1957, and after an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee was held at Buksho'ng, one of the famous apple producing areas in Korea, in April 1961.

The meeting at Buksho'ng discussed the problem of expanding on a large scale the area under fruit and mulberry trees by popularizing throughout the country the experience of Buksho'ng people who had scored good results through effective use of hillside.

Premier Kim Il Sung said at Buksho'ng:

"Our country is mountainous. Mountains make up about nine million *jongbo*. If they laid out orchards and mulberry farms even on high mountains and in deep valleys following the example of the Buksho'ng people, every mountain in our lovely land will turn into a golden mountain and a silk mountain. If we reclaim only 10 per cent of the area of our mountains, it will be possible to plant many orchards."

Encouraged by Premier Kim Il Sung's words at the Buksho'ng meeting and by the spirit of the meeting, our people displayed an indomitable revolutionary spirit and mass heroism in a grand nature-remaking project for the nation's prosperity and the happiness of the succeeding generations.

Reclamation of hillocks and securing of lands suitable for fruit growing started in all parts of the country.

New state fruit farms were laid out, and co-operative farms planted new orchards. Government organs and industrial enterprises planted orchards to grow fruits as a side-line. Schools, too, planted orchards for the students to learn how to grow fruits. Co-operative farmers planted fruit trees around their houses.

In consequence, a series of terraced orchards sprang up in the once waste land along the east and west coasts.

Fruit farms were laid out on hillocks in plain and mountainous areas, that is, practically in all parts of the country. These farms grow a variety of fruits—apple for which Korea is famous, pear, persimmon, grape, peach, plum and apricot.

In the five years following the Buksho'ng meeting, 51,000 *jongbo* of orchards were newly laid out.

The area of orchards and the area under fruit-bearing trees have increased from year to year, and this has been accompanied by the stepping up of mechanization of work on farms and by the construction of new storages and fruit-processing factories.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Large-scale expansion of orchards represents a big nature-remaking project, a great revolutionary task for the improvement of the people's livelihood. This is not only a work for the happiness of the present generation but also a glorious undertaking for the happiness of the succeeding generations."

Upholding the Premier's instruction, our people, while taking good care of the existing orchards, have launched a nation-wide drive to lay out new orchards.

In this drive are taking part workers of state fruit farms, co-operative farmers, and even factory and office workers and students. In other words, all of our people, conscious of their citizenship are participating in this drive, looking forward to a bright future.

Soh Gum Ja

A terraced orchard planted on hillside on the Munhwa Co-operative Farm in Ryongjo'ng-ri village, Buksho'ng County

(Continued from Page 5)

nist campaign, anti-Party factionalists were coming out to challenge the Party and, on top of this, we were confronted with a great difficulty in economic construction because of the shortage of funds and materials, the Party placed firm confidence in the masses, went among them and aroused them.

Following the historic December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung went down to factories and villages, acquainted the masses with our actual conditions and inspired them to new innovations, thus giving rise to the great upsurge of Chollima (winged horse) in socialist construction. Our working people resolutely supported and defended the Party and the Leader and moved forward vigorously in response to their call to achieve innumerable miracles. As a result, all the offensives of the enemy at home and abroad were frustrated, industrial production grew at an annual rate of 40-50 per cent and a great upswing took place in socialist construction.

Strength of the Masses

In every revolutionary movement, the old hinders the new when the latter appears. This is a law of life.

When socialist construction entered the stage of a great upsurge in our country, the major obstacle to the forward movement of the masses were passivism, conservatism and mystification of techniques.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, "The passivists and conservatives tried to suppress the creativeness of the masses by clinging to old rated capacities and standards and by presenting science and technique as misteries. Intimidated by difficulties and afraid of innovation, they attempted to arrest the grand onward movement of the masses... The Party has always believed in the great creative power of the masses and actively supported their bold suggestions and initiatives, rendering them all possible assistance in materializing them in life."

The Party's line of rising up boldly, smashing passivism and mystification of techniques turned into a great material force and everywhere old standards and records were broken and world-startling miracles and innovations were accomplished. The rolling workers of the Gangso'n Steel Plant produced 120,000 tons of steel slab with the blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

Taking to heart the earnest instruction of Premier Kim Il Sung that we must boldly think and act, our working people manufactured entirely on their own a 3,000-ton press, an eight-metre turning lathe and other large-sized precision machines. When our workers and technicians set about manufacturing lorries, tractors and other large-sized machines for the first time, they had to do everything by their own efforts from designing to assembling. Under these circumstances, they, though they encountered many difficulties, made every effort with an undaunted spirit, and succeeded at last in manufacturing and later, mass-producing these machines and equipment.

Stages and Period

The sagacity of the Party's leadership for carrying through the line of economic construction and defence also lies in the fact that the Party correctly fixed the successive stages and plan periods of industrial construction and correctly outlined the main tasks at every stage, thus enabling us to undertake economic construction most rationally and effectively, efficiently utilizing all potentialities to the maximum.

In building an independent economy, the Party saw to it that its foundations were laid in the Three-Year and Five-Year Plan periods and its system was established in the Seven-Year Plan period. In building heavy industry the line adopted by the Party was to build up its backbone first and replenish and perfect it during the Seven-Year Plan period and undertake on a large scale new constructions for the expansion of heavy industry, while effectively utilizing the foundations already laid. It is out the rational ways and means for industrial construction to disperse investments and forces for the new construction projects, not making good use of the already attained assets, tempted by a desire to march ahead. If we do so, we cannot correctly carry through the line of economic construction.

In accordance with the basic orientation for the development of the national economy at the present stage put forward at the historic Party Conference, we, therefore, replenished production facilities, expanded fields of production and increased the variety of goods, effectively utilized the existing economic foundations and raised the quality of products and strengthened its might. Besides, while making heavy industry serve better for light industry and agriculture, we correctly combined this with new construction. In this way, we have been pushing ahead with economic construction successfully.

During the period from 1954 to 1963 after the war, our industry grew at a high rate of 28.1 per cent on the average every year. In the Three-Year Plan period, heavy industry grew some 4.1 times and light industry some 2.1 times. In the Five-Year Plan period, heavy and light industries grew 3.6 times and 3.3 times respectively. In the course of fulfilling the current Seven-Year Plan, too, we have been maintaining a high rate of growth and are now developing about a greater upsurge of Chollima movement. This means that the basic demand of economic construction for ensuring preferential development of heavy industry and, while bringing the rate of growth of light and light industries and agriculture closer to one another, developing them at a high speed, is being successfully carried through.

3

Our Party set forth the splendid line of socialist economic construction and carried it through with credit thus winning brilliant victories.

Great Significance

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the great significance of our Party's economic policy during the postwar period lies in the fact that it "made it possible to improve our people's livelihood in a short space of time and lay in the main an independent foundation for the further development of our national economy by utilizing the domestic resources of our country most rationally and most effectively."

After the ceaselire, the enemies raved that we would be unable to restore our country even in a century.

Our people, however, under the leadership of the Party have not only rehabilitated their economy clearing away the war debris in ten years but also eliminated the historical backwardness and poverty and converted our country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state and are now vigorously marching ahead to build a developed socialist industrial state.

Our Party's line of economic construction is of decisive significance in carrying out the Party's independent line by enhancing the consciousness of independence among our people and providing a reliable material guarantee for carrying out the principles of independence, self-reliance and self-reliant defence.

The independent economic foundations, brilliant fruits of the line of economic construction, constitute a material basis for fortifying impregnably our revolutionary base (the northern part of Korea), accelerating the South Korean revolution and reunification of the great event of the country's reunification with full preparations and a reliable guarantee for the further expansion of our national economy and the further improvement of the material and cultural living conditions of our people. Moreover, this enables us to further expand and develop economic co-operation with other countries.

Today, we are turning out various industrial goods ranging from modern machines and equipment to consumer goods relying on our own technique and our own material resources, and are satisfying the demands of the country by our own industrial and agricultural products.

As we have firm economic foundations, we can markedly step up defence upbuilding while greatly expanding economic construction. We have strengthened our defence capacities so reliably that we may beat back any enemy's aggression at a stroke.

In the course of struggle for implementing our Party's line of economic construction, the whole Party and the people have come to be united more firmly behind the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with one mind and will.

This is our greatest victory, a decisive factor that has brought us the victory of today and a decisive guarantee for opening up a brilliant prospect for the future.

Rich Experience

In the course of the victorious fulfilment of the line of economic construction, the Korean people have accumulated very valuable and rich experience.

Our experience shows that to extricate themselves from backwardness and dependence and build cultured, prosperous and independent states as early as possible, the less developed countries must build an independent economy by their own efforts, and that priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture, though difficult, is the most rapid and most effective way to this.

Our experience also shows that for winning great victories in socialist construction, one must stand firmly on the realities of one's countries, use one's own brains and set forth by the Party Conference, we will carry out political work and the organizational work in the economic field well, unfold the Chollima workteam movement energetically, mobilise the masses properly and bring about another great revolutionary upsurge. We will, thus, certainly carry out the line of building the economy and defence in parallel.

The End

Jo'ng Gwan Ryong

Repatriation Agreement Must Be Extended without Amendment

Unavoidable Obligation

KIM WAL RYONG, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea:

The Japanese authorities, trying to make a fait accompli the illegal "decision" to abrogate the repatriation agreement in November this year, are openly turning down the applications for repatriation of many Korean nationals in Japan, are threatening those who demand the extension of the repatriation agreement without amendment and are committing without scruple violence against them by mobilizing even armed police.

In the name of the entire Korean working class, I declare that we will never tolerate such unlawful moves of the Japanese authorities wantonly violating the existing repatriation agreement and resolutely denounce their crafty, sinister attempt with surging indignation.

As is known to everybody, the Korean nationals in Japan are those who, as the victims of the aggressive war and plunder of the Japanese militarists in the past, were forcibly taken to mines, collieries, munition factories and construction sites of military establishments in Japan and were condemned to unbearable national insult and ill-treatment under the bayonet and whip of Japanese imperialism and were worked like animals and exploited.

The Japanese militarists even committed such atrocities as massacring Korean workers taken to the construction sites on the plea of "maintaining secrecy."

Korean nationals in Japan are those who have survived such murderous oppression and persecution by Japanese imperialism and their children.

Thanks to the consistent policy of compatriotism pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the repatriation of Koreans in Japan has been realized. Those who have already returned to their homeland have become proud masters of their country, enjoying the warm care of the daily prospering and developing socialist motherland which is seething with creation and miracles and bringing about changes and onward leaps under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. They are leading a boundlessly happy, hope-filled new life, giving full play to their talents in socialist construction.

No one can dampen the burning desire of Korean residents in Japan who want to return home, regarding it as the greatest honour and happiness to live in the age of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people. This is an inviolable, legitimate right of Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese authorities are under unavoidable obligation and responsibility to carry to the last the work of repatriation of Koreans in Japan, both in the light of international law and international practice and of the crimes the Japanese militarists committed against the Korean people in the past.

The Japanese authorities must agree to holding at the earliest date the working-level talks for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and carry out the repatriation operation under the existing repatriation agreement to the end with a sense of responsibility.

Voices of Denunciation Raised Throughout the Country

MASS RALLIES TAKE PLACE IN SUCCESSION

In Chongjin

A Chongjin city rally protesting against and denouncing the illegal scheme of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan was held on August 8.

The meeting hall was overflowing with repatriates from Japan who are performing feats of labour in different branches of the national economy, enjoying a happy life under the warm care of the Party and the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung after returning home, as well as a large number of working people in the city.

Speaking first at the rally, Kim Yong Dam, Vice-Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, said that the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Repatriation Agreement was at hand.

The realization of the desire of Korean nationals in Japan to return to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and the successful progress of repatriation operations are the result of the lofty compatriotic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the D.P.R.K. Government which have directed and are directing profound solicitude to the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, the speaker said. He stressed that this has been possible only thanks to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader who always leads the fourty million Korean people to victory and glory.

Before the speaker finished these remarks, the attendants of the rally broke into a prolonged storm of applause, manifesting their boundless fidelity to and longing for their respected and beloved leader.

He denounced with surging indignation the Japanese authorities for their unilateral decision to terminate in November this year the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan and their announcement that they would not accept applications for repatriation on and after August 12.

Demanding that the Japanese government give up at once its untenable move to sabotage the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan, he warned: "The Japanese ruling circles should know that if they are dogged enough to wreck the repatriation work, they will face the gravest consequences arising therefrom."

The return of the Korean nationals in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, lives, is a road to glory and hope for them, an urgent demand related to their life and death and their irrepressible aspiration. The repatriation work must be continued till the last applicant returns home, the speaker stressed.

Then the floor was taken by representatives of various strata.

They sternly denounced in one voice the Japanese authorities for their illegal scheme to abrogate unilaterally the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan and held that the existing repatriation agreement should be extended unconditionally and the repatriation work should be continued.

In Wonsan

The Wonsan citizens held a mass meeting on August 11 vehemently condemning the criminal moves of the Japanese authorities unilaterally to terminate the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan and strongly demanding that the Japanese government extend the existing repatriation agreement without amendment.

Addressing the meeting Rim Yong Su, Vice-Chairman of the Gangwon Provincial People's Committee, said:

"A grave obstacle has been put today in the way of the repatriation work of the Korean nationals in Japan owing to the sabotage of the Japanese reactionaries."

He stressed: "This is part of the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the flagrant violation of the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan and glaring challenge to the Japanese people and the progressive public circles of the world."

Declaring that the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—is their legitimate right and this can be blocked by no one, the speaker said that they have their genuine motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing out that the Korean people firmly united behind their Party and Leader are fully prepared to accept all the returnees, he emphasized in conclusion: "The Korean people do not recognize the decision of the Japanese militarists unilaterally to abrogate the repatriation agreement, but declare it null and void."

The floor was also taken by citizens of various walks of life.

All the speakers strongly demanded that the existing repatriation agreement be extended without amendment.

They expressed their firm determination to render greater assistance to the Korean nationals in Japan by stepping up the Chollima (winged horse) movement and carrying through the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel.

No One Can Suppress Burning Desire of Koreans in Japan

KIM CHON HAE, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front:

At present in Japan there are tens of thousands of Koreans who are desirous of returning home and the applicants for the repatriation are increasing day by day.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities are trying to make it appear that the purport of the existing repatriation agreement has been achieved and talking about some other "measures" of repatriation.

The most just and reasonable measure of repatriation of Koreans in Japan is to extend the existing repatriation agreement without amendment.

By abrogating the repatriation agreement the Sato government intends to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and facilitate its reinvasion of South Korea by securing another advantage for the promotion of its political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique that has been underway since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Korean people will never tolerate such heinous intrigues of the Japanese militarists.

All the Korean people who are filled with warm compatriotic love toward the Koreans in Japan will, as before, warmly welcome the compatriots returning home from Japan and fight to the end against the scheme of the Japanese reactionary government to hamper their repatriation.

No one can suppress the burning desire of Koreans in Japan to return to their socialist motherland led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people, and they will surely return to their homeland.

D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society Cables Its Japanese Counterpart

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having received a telegram dated August 7 from the Japanese Red Cross Society refusing to accept our proposal to start the working level talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies in Moscow on August 11 for the extension of the present repatriation agreement without amendment and proposing to postpone the holding of the talks until around August 25, sent a reply on August 10 to it proposing to hold the talks at an earlier date.

We cannot understand why your Society now suggests to delay the holding of the talks although it already expressed its willingness to proceed with the talks "as quickly as actual circumstances permit" in its telegram of August 4, the telegram pointed out, and it said:

Moreover, your Society proposes to delay the date of the holding of the talks while alleging that the head of your delegation has already been scheduled to attend the 29th Session of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies to open on September 4. This shows that your Society has actually no sincerity to conduct the proposed talks.

Stressing that we consider that there is no reason whatsoever for delaying the holding of the talks, the telegram declared that we are prepared to take part in the talks at any time. It then urged the Japanese Red Cross Society to agree to holding the talks at an earlier date.

"We Never Recognize Illegal Decision of Japanese Authorities"

BAK SIN DO'K, Chairman of the C.C. of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society:

The Japanese authorities have decided to terminate on and after August 12 the acceptance of applications for repatriation and are now committing arrogant, illegal acts of closing down all together the offices for the acceptance of repatriation applications in city, sub-ward and village authorities.

This is a vicious act designed to undermine the repatriation operation by completely turning down the repatriation applications based on the existing agreement.

Together with all the Korean people, I strongly protest against and condemn the moves of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation agreement with surging indignation.

The Japanese authorities are trying to wreck the repatriation operation in order more faithfully to serve the U.S. policies of aggression and war, secure another advantage for the promotion of their political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that has been under way since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and further step up their reinvasion of South Korea.

The Korean people will never tolerate the shameless, mean action of the Japanese militarists who are seeking to use the repatriation work, a humanitarian work, as a lever for a political bargaining aimed at attaining their aggressive aims.

The Japanese authorities should give up the reckless attempt at unilateral abrogation of the repatriation agreement, immediately respond to the working-level talks between the Red Cross Societies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and agree to our just proposal in that effect.

We never recognize the illegal decision of the Japanese authorities on the unilateral abrogation of the present repatriation agreement.

Struggle of Koreans in Japan Supported Abroad

The progressive peoples of the world and public circles of various countries are protesting against and denouncing the unjust scheme of the Sato government unilaterally to abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and wreck the repatriation operation.

VIETNAM

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam pointed out in its statement that the attempt of the Japanese authorities at scrapping the repatriation agreement is aimed at serving U.S. imperialism more faithfully in its policy of war and at

GAKRJ STATEMENT

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued a statement on August 12 on the question of repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

The statement solemnly declared that the GAKRJ would never recognise the unilateral abrogation by the Japanese government of the repatriation agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organisations.

It strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities give up at once their scheme to wreck the repatriation operation for their foul political purposes and continue to guarantee the right of repatriation to the Korean nationals in Japan, extending the existing repatriation agreement without amendment.

Making fait accompli their untenable decision to repeal the existing repatriation agreement in November this year, they say that they stopped accepting applications for repatriation and closed the reception offices as of August 12, and that the future repatriation of Koreans in Japan "will be treated at the Immigration Bureau of the Justice Ministry like the exit of ordinary foreigners", pointed out the statement, and it continued:

The Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ, in the name of 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, sternly denounces with surging national indignation such attempts of the Japanese authorities to undermine the repatriation work.

Remarking that the justness and reasonableness of the existing repatriation agreement have been proved irrefutably in the last eight years, the statement stressed:

There is no reason or ground whatsoever to abrogate the present repatriation agreement when the applicants for repatriation are increasing continuously.

The statement pointed out that the Japanese government is going to use the repatriation work that has progressed for eight years as a lever in its filthy political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Saying that there are over 10,000 people who have filed applications for repatriation at the reception offices of the Japanese Red Cross Society and their number is steadily increasing, the statement refuted the allegation of the Japanese authorities that the original purport of the repatriation work has been achieved.

It went on:

It is an inviolable and sacred national right and urgent humanitarian question for the Korean nationals in Japan to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, is at the helm of state affairs, putting an end to their bitter life in a foreign land.

That is why the broad segments of the Japanese people and honest-minded people the world over oppose the unjust act of the Japanese authorities and extend warm support and encouragement to the Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle for defending their repatriation right.

Japanese political parties and public organisations and personalities of various circles are strongly demanding that the Sato government extend the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan as it is and 173 provincial assemblies, including those of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo and Niigata, adopted resolutions on demanding the guarantee of the repatriation right to the Korean nationals in Japan.

Either in view of the historical background or international law and humanitarian principles, the Japanese government can never evade the legal and moral obligation to ensure the repatriation right of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their homeland.

If the Japanese authorities persist in their scheme to undermine the repatriation operation to promote political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique, they will not escape the stern condemnation from the Korean and Japanese peoples and the fair public opinion of the world and will be held entirely responsible for the grave consequences arising from the sabotage of the repatriation operation.

Korean nationals in Japan urging the Japanese Diet to extend the repatriation agreement unconditionally

stepping up the heinous designs as provided for in the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." The statement branded the Japanese authorities' move as an act infringing upon the elementary human rights and violating international law and international practice. It demanded the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

CUBA

Expressing surging indignation at the decision of the Japanese authorities, Major Gilberto Cervantes Nunes, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Cuban Red Cross Society, in an interview with KCNA correspondent, declared that the repatriation agreement is fully justified both in the light of international law and international practice and the historical background of Korean nationals in Japan.

He continued: "We will never connive at the unwarranted scheme of the Japanese authorities to undermine the repatriation work of Korean nationals in Japan in pursuance of certain political aims."

Strongly demanding that the Japanese authorities and the Japanese Red Cross Society withdraw the illegal decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement, extend it without amendment and carry on the repatriation operation successfully, Major Gilberto Cervantes Nunes expressed the belief that all those Koreans in Japan desirous of returning home would certainly be embraced in the bosom of their socialist motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and lead a new happy life.

OSPAAAL

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation (OSPAAAL) issued on May 27 a statement resolutely denouncing the new provocative scheme of the Japanese government against Koreans in Japan.

The Executive Secretariat urgently appeals to its member states and the revolutionary forces to exert pressure on the Japanese government to extend without amendment the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, ensure for them the right to democratic national education and stop at once all acts of violence and suppression against them.

(KCNA)

BURMA

In its telegram to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, the All-Burma Peace Committee lodged a protest with the Japanese government against its unwarranted scheme to wreck the repatriation agreement and declared: "The abrogation of the repatriation agreement constitutes an encroachment upon the principles of humanitarianism and represents a hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We condemn the hostile acts of the Japanese government and express undivided support, sympathy and solidarity with you."

CYPRUS

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Youth Organisation of Cyprus sent a telegram to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The telegram denounced the Japanese authorities for their suppression of the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan including the right to return home and manifested unreserved support to the Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle for repatriation.

(KCNA)

More Koreans in Japan Apply for Repatriation

More and more Korean nationals in Japan are applying for repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, defying the illegal machinations of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation operation and restrict application for repatriation.

In the past month thousands of Korean nationals in Tokyo and Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aichi, Shiga, Okayama and Yamaguchi prefectures applied to the Japanese authorities for repatriation to the D.P.R.K.

They have long prepared for repatriation, ardently wishing to return to their homeland.

Korean residents in Japan are waging a staunch struggle for defending the right to repatriation, protesting against such machinations of the Japanese authorities.

On August 6, compatriots waged a street propaganda campaign in all parts of Japan against the decision of the Japanese authorities to abrogate the repatriation agreement and for the unamended extension of the existing repatriation agreement.

That afternoon they mobilised 450 cars including propaganda cars and appealed, riding through main streets, to the Japanese people to support more actively the just struggle of Korean nationals in Japan to defend their right to repatriation.

Koreans in Japan are also staging a protest struggle against the Japanese authorities. On August 3 and 4, this struggle was participated in by more than 1,300 representatives of compatriots in Tokyo and from 30 other areas.

Extend Repatriation Agt. Unconditionally

— Voice of Japanese Public —

The broad public circles of Japan are strongly denouncing the move of the Sato government unilaterally to abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and are demanding the immediate and unamended extension of the agreement.

MEETING

The "Liaison Council for Defending the Repatriation and Democratic Education of Koreans in Japan," formed with democratic political parties and public organisations of Japan, held a meeting on August 11 in Tokyo and adopted a "resolution demanding the extension of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan."

It was attended by over 150 representatives from many organisations including the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions and the Japan-Korea Association.

The resolution was immediately submitted to the Japanese government authorities and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The resolution reads in part:

On August 9, Foreign Minister Miki raved at the "Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting" that "there is no change in the decision of the Japanese government to abrogate the present repatriation agreement as of November 12 and it has no intention to conclude a new agreement." This shows that the Sato government has not the slightest intention to extend the repatriation agreement.

We can never tolerate such unlawful and untenable attitude of the Sato government.

We, on behalf of the broad sections of the Japanese people aspiring to friendship and amity between the Japanese and Korean peoples, respecting humanitarianism and human rights and supporting the repatriation operation of Koreans in Japan, strongly demand that the Sato government and the Japanese Red Cross Society continue the repatriation work including the acceptance of applications for repatriation of Korean residents in Japan and immediately and unconditionally extend the present repatriation operation.

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES' DEMAND

Representatives of the Amagasaki, Nishinomiya, Imami and Ashiya city assemblies in Hyogo Prefecture came to Tokyo on August 9 and submitted to the government authorities and the head office of the Japanese Red Cross Society the resolutions of their city assemblies demanding the extension without amendment of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan.

On August 7 and 8, representatives of six city and four town assemblies in Tokyo metropolis, Niigata, Tochigi and Shiga prefectures called on the Sato authorities and the head office of the Japanese Red Cross Society and demanded the extension of the repatriation agreement.

Japanese women fighting against the unilateral abrogation of the repatriation agreement

U.S. Occupation of S. Korea —Cause of Another War

On August 15, 1945 Japanese imperialism suffered a final defeat in its war of aggression in Asia and the Korean people who had waged a protracted, arduous struggle for the abolition of Japanese colonial rule achieved the cause of their country's liberation.

But a half of Korea came again under colonial domination as a result of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor forces who stepped into South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism and it was set before the Korean people as a new, urgent national task to liberate South Korea from U.S. occupation and accomplish the country's reunification.

Extension of Governor-General Rule

It was in September 1945 or one month after Japan's unconditional surrender when the United States occupied South Korea. The U.S. forces landed in South Korea without firing a single shot or shedding a single drop of their blood. The pretext of their landing was the disarming of defeated Japanese troops in the area south of the 38th Parallel. That was the only pretext. But the U.S. imperialists on their landing in South Korea proclaimed military administration which had nothing to do with the disarming of the Japanese troops and appeared as new imperialist occupationists.

The U.S. military administration of about three years was, in fact, the extension of Japanese domination by the governor-general.

Politically, they laid a political foundation for their colonial domination by whipping together the pro-American and pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, and reactionary bureaucrats, while savagely suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people aspiring to the building of a reunified, independent state and the democratic forces there on the strength of their military control; economically, they reorganized the socio-economic relations so as to suit their colonial rule by seizing more than 80 per cent of South Korea's total property under the pretext of "Japanese-owned property."

Puppet Regime — Extension of Military Administration

These plots of American imperialism aroused burning indignation among the Korean people. Their struggle against U.S. occupation and for building a reunified, independent state spread with a formidable force despite brutal suppression. Upset by this, the American imperialists engineered separate "elections" in South Korea by abusing the sign of the United Nations and rigged up a puppet regime in Seoul in order to obstruct Korea's reunification and establish their colonial domination. For nearly two decades since then the Yankee imperialists have ruled South Korea through the medium of this puppet regime.

The "Republic of Korea" fabricated by the Americans is a recognized colonial puppet regime imposed upon the South Korean people at the point of the U.S. bayonet and maintained by the force of U.S. arms. In reality, this is nothing but the extension of U.S. military administration and its variant.

The Yankee imperialists use all potentials of South Korea entirely for the execution of their policy of aggression and plunder by putting South Korea under their control politically, economically and militarily through the medium of this puppet regime.

A Base for Asian Aggression

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic object of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea is to reduce it to a military base for aggression, to a military appendage of the United States."

The American imperialists since their occupation of South Korea have regarded South Korea not only as their colony but also as an important base for their invasion of the whole of Korea and Asia.

To this very end, they have frenziedly tried to maintain their colonial domination by every possible means.

Meanwhile, they have concentrated all their efforts on stepping up preparations for another war in Korea. As a result, South Korea has become a huge army camp where huge military forces are concentrated and everything is geared to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

The aggressive war started by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June 1950 was their first attempt to put this basic strategy into action.

But they could not realise their criminal ambition.

They met with the heroic counter-attack of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people and suffered a disgraceful defeat in the war they unleashed. Nevertheless, they still harbour the ambition for the domination of the whole of Korea and Asia. Instead of drawing due lessons from the defeat in the Korean war, they are bent on preparing for another war to attain their end which they failed to achieve 17 years ago. Particularly, the U.S. designs to start another war in Korea have become more open since Johnson's visit to South Korea last October. These designs have now assumed grave dimensions.

The current situation in Korea is fraught with the danger of another war breaking out at any moment.

This is a serious menace to peace in Korea as well as in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

Supplier of Cannon Fodder

U.S. imperialism closely links the preparations for another war in Korea with the aggressive actions in the rest of Asia, particularly the escalation of the war in Vietnam. Huge war potentials built up by the Yankees in South Korea are mobilized to execute their policy of aggression and war in other parts of Asia. South Korea is used by U.S. imperialism as the most important supplier of cannon fodder for its war of aggression in Asia.

Clear proof of this is the fact that nearly 100,000 South Korean youth have been flung into the battle-fields in Vietnam under various names.

All these testify to the fact that the puppet clique in South Korea are not only traitors to the Korean people but also heinous agents of the U.S. imperialists strangling the national-liberation movements of the Asian and African peoples.

U.S. imperialism is plotting to bring its puppets in Seoul into collusion with other U.S. satellites in Asia for the purpose of involving South Korea in its Asian aggression in a more effective way. To this very end, the "South Korea-Japan talks" that had been pending for more than ten years were brought to a hasty conclusion and the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was signed under U.S. manipulation. With the conclusion of the "Treaty" as an occasion, the penetration of the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into South Korea is being carried out more actively and the U.S. scheme to form a new military bloc in Asia with the "Treaty" as the basis has also become more undisguised.

Such intrigues of the American imperialists are designed to turn South Korea into an outpost and use the Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade so as to unleash another war in Korea and easily enlist the military potentials of South Korea in their aggressive wars in Asia.

The policies of aggression and war clerried out by the U.S. imperialists through the medium of their lackeys have brought immeasurable calamities to the people in South Korea. The South Korean people, however, have never remained submissive to them but carried on a persistent struggle against them.

Unheard-of Fascist Rule

Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have enforced a fascist rule to impose their aggressive designs upon the people there.

By enacting all sorts of unheard-of fascist evil laws and expanding the suppressive machinery, they have converted the whole of South Korea into a huge prison. The military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea assumes an unprecedentedly tyrannical and barbarous character and represents a pattern of the fascist rule by imperialism in colonies.

American imperialism and its minions, however, can in no way arrest the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. colonial rule and for the reunification of the country and the right to live. The more their fascist repression is being intensified the further the political and class contradictions between them and the South Korean people are being aggravated, and they are coming up against a stronger resistance of the people and facing an ever-worsening crisis in the maintenance of their colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are trying hard to find a way out of their predicament by means of tightening their grip on South Korea through their military occupation, inducing their henchmen to resort to more fascistic frenzy, and by igniting a new war in Korea.

They have been maintaining their colonial rule in South Korea over the past 22 years by their occupation forces and are planning to unleash another war in Korea with their armed forces as the pillar.

Both historical facts and the realities of today show that as long as the U.S. aggressor troops occupy South Korea, the people there can never shake off the yoke of U.S. colonial rule, nor can they expect the progress of the South Korean society, nor can the reunification of Korea be achieved and the threat of a new war in Korea be removed.

Above all, the U.S. aggressive forces must be expelled to liberate the South Korean people, realise the country's reunification, remove the menace of a new war in Korea and ensure peace and security in this area.

This not only represents a pressing task confronting the Korean people but also fully accords with the interests and aspirations of all the people who want universal peace and of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples who are fighting for national liberation and social progress, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung will keep up a stubborn struggle until they drive out the U.S. aggressor troops, liberate the South Korean people and realise the country's reunification, their national aspiration, and they are filled with the firm determination to accomplish this task within the present generation.

Ri Hyon Ik

Returnees Kim Tae Won and Jon Mae Ja are now students of Kim Il Sung University

Note of a Repatriate From Japan

Seven years have already passed since I returned home.

As for my life in these seven years, if I put it in a word, I have grown into a proud son of the socialist motherland, a revolutionary fighter, a man of a new type. This means farewell to the old way of life and the beginning of a new life.

A NEW LIFE BEGINS

For some unavoidable reasons, I returned home alone, leaving my parents and sisters behind in Japan.

The only thing I brought with me from Japan was a trunk containing a few suits of clothes and some books. Since the moment the repatriation ship anchored at Chongjin port, I have been enjoying the parental affection and care of the motherland and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

Soon after my return home, I was enrolled in Pyongyang Physical Training College, according to my wish, where I studied to my heart's content at state expense, even receiving a government stipend.

After graduation, I spent several years carrying on research work. Then I was assigned to teach at the Alma Mater. I am now devoting all my energies to training students into fine sportsmen.

During these years I was married. I am the father of two children. The government allotted to our family a well-furnished flat of an apartment house standing near a beautiful park. Indeed, this is like a dream for me who, while in Japan, was beset with the hardships of living, without any fixed address and subjected to all sorts of national discrimination and persecution.

MY YOUNGER SISTER

I have one thing I should refer to when mentioning my life back in the homeland. That is a story about my younger sister, Cho'ng Ja.

She became deaf and dumb in consequence of the measles she suffered from when she was three. She had spent days of indescribable pessimism and despair up until she was 20 years old. My parents had exceedingly worried themselves about her.

After returning home, I often read in newspapers stories that the blind had regained his or her sight, the dumb had been enabled to speak and the crippled had been put on his or her legs thanks to the free medical service in our country. I was greatly impressed by these wonderful stories.

"...If Cho'ng Ja returned home, she might be freed from the miserable lot of a deaf-and-dumb person and enjoy the joy of revival," I thought to myself.

It was one winter day, not long after my return home, that I called at the otorhinolaryngological department of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital.

The doctor promised me to try his best to cure my sister, though he had not seen her. In his attitude at that time, I clearly saw the profound love for human beings, especially the warm affection and care shown by the

Comrades-in-Arms on Common Front Against U.S. Imperialists

Speech of Leader of Korean Del. at OLAS Conference

Yun Gi Bok, leader of the delegation from our country to the First Latin American Solidarity Conference (OLAS), declared that all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite firmly, direct the brunt of struggle at the U.S. imperialists everywhere, disperse their forces to a maximum by dealing heavy blows to them in all parts and on all fronts of the world and bind them hand and foot in all places where they set foot so that they may not act arbitrarily, thus accelerating the final doom of the U.S. imperialists.

He said this in his speech at the conference.

Yun Gi Bok conveyed the fervent greetings and militant salute of the Korean people to the revolutionary fighters and people in Latin America who are resolutely fighting against suppression and tyranny by U.S. imperialism and its stooges. He also paid sincere tribute to Ernesto Che Guevara, Honorary President of the Conference and ardent revolutionary fighter.

He conveyed the warmest fraternal salute of the fighting Korean people to the heroic Cuban people who, under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, are honourably defending their motherland and revolutionary gains and speeding up socialist construction, valiantly repulsing the repeated aggressions and provocations of U.S. imperialism.

This conference in Havana is of momentous significance in strengthening the militant solidarity of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. revolutionary forces in Latin America and further advancing the ever-mounting revolutionary movement of the people in this area, he said, and he went on:

Today the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial national-liberation struggle of the Latin-American peoples is an eruption of the pent-up resentment and rancour of the people against the century-old domination and plunder by the U.S. imperialists and the suppression by the domestic reactionary dictators and a just struggle for national independence, liberation, freedom and progress of the people in this area who are firmly determined not to endure any longer the chains of colonialism and yoke of slavery.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, said: "The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation in Latin America of the Great October Revolution. It is a historic event that extended the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and thereby brought about a turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

The victory of the Cuban revolution and every success scored by the Cuban people in the building of a new life constitute a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and subjugation and a great encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the Latin-American peoples for national independence and social progress.

The speaker declared: "Today, under the impact of the Cuban revolution, the storm of revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists' domination and the domestic fascist dictatorial regimes is sweeping the whole of the Latin-American continent with greater force than ever before and the armed people with unshakable confidence in victory are waging a heroic, bloody struggle against the enemies in Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia and many other countries."

He expressed the conviction that the liberation struggle of the Latin-American peoples will surely win a final victory with the full support and encouragement from the progressive people the world over.

He continued:

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, pointed out, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take it as an important principle of their foreign policy to support the struggle of the Latin-American peoples and consider it a sacred internationalist duty.

The Korean and the Latin-American peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder on the common front against the U.S. imperialists. Though the Korean and the Latin-American peoples are separated from each other by a long distance, our hearts are always beating like one heart in the same trench against the imperialists and colonialists.

Facts show all the more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, international gendarme, bulwark of modern colonialism and most truculent enemy of the world's people, he emphasized.

Touching upon the present situation in the southern part of Korea, he said: "Owing to the U.S machinations for a new aggressive war in Korea, a situation bearing a close resemblance to that on the eve of the aggressive war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in 1950 has been created in our country today.

In face of such a situation our people, upholding the wise strategic line set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung of stepping up economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and further reinforcing our revolutionary base—the northern part of the country—politically, economically and militarily.

"With the implementation of the military line of training the People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole land into a fortress, our People's Army has grown into an army, each of its men being a match for one hundred enemies, and our people are fully prepared to smash any invasion of the enemy.

"The Korean people, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the 15-year long anti-Japanese armed struggle, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the three-year Patriotic War of Liberation and have equipped themselves fully with the communist revolutionary ideas and indomitable revolutionary spirit, are filled with firm confidence in a final victory in the decisive struggle against the U.S. imperialists. If the U.S. imperialists, oblivious of the lessons of the past Korean war, ignite a war again in Korea, the Korean people rallied like one man around their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung will annihilate the aggressor at one blow and accomplish the sacred cause of liberating South Korea and reunifying the whole country."

In conclusion he expressed heartfelt thanks to the brothers of Latin America for their active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and reunifying the country by themselves, and evinced the conviction that the conference would carry out its historic mission with credit.

Brilliant Victory, Vigorous Advance

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE CONGO (B)

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and best wishes to the Congolese (B) people on the occasion of their national holiday—the fourth anniversary of the victory of the August 15 Revolution.

Four years ago the Congolese (B) people staged a nation-wide uprising, the August Revolution, which led to the overthrow of the then dictatorial regime of Youlou, a lackey of imperialism, and to the establishment of a new government headed by President Alphonse Massamba-Debat.

This was an event of epochal significance in the history of the struggle of the Congolese (B) people for genuine freedom and national independence and a brilliant victory of the Congolese (B) people which constituted a telling blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

Since the victory of the revolution the Congolese (B) Government headed by President Massamba-Debat has been pursuing a policy of liquidating all the consequences of colonialism to achieve a genuine political and economic independence and establishing broad relations of co-operation with foreign countries on condition that they respect its positive neutrality and national sovereignty.

The valorous Congolese (B) people have made considerable achievements in their endeavours for the independent development of their country, resolutely frustrating all the subversive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries at home and abroad. The Congo (B) demolished the old colonial ruling apparatuses in a short period of time, came to manage the affairs of the state with its own cadres and took a series of important innovatory measures in various spheres of political and economic life.

The Congolese (B) people are now striving to build an independent national economy and make the country rich and powerful by their own efforts on the basis of the successes they have already attained.

The Government of the Congo (B) is taking an active part in the struggle to accomplish the common cause of the Afro-Asian peoples, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Congolese (B) people are extending positive support to other African peoples in their struggle for freedom and liberation; they are expressing firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle and are delivering stern counter-blow to the aggressive moves of the imperialists and colonialists.

They are giving undivided support to our people in the struggle to expel the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and reunify the country.

We immensely value the support given us by the Congolese (B) people and will do everything in our power to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with them.

Our people sincerely wish the Congolese (B) people yet bigger successes in their struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and for the independent development and prosperity of their country.

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motherland and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, for the repatriates from Japan.

Cho'ng Ja returned home in May 1961. The Pyongyang Medical College Hospital received her, a deaf-and-dumb girl, with full preparations. One day, less than two months later, I was informed by telephone that Cho'ng Ja had her hearing restored. I went straight to the hospital.

I cried out "Cho'ng Ja!" as I rushed into the room, forgetting to knock at the door. She was sitting on the bed facing the wall. At my loud voice, she turned her face toward me. My younger sister, who had been unable to hear even the roar of thunder, heard my voice for the first time.

We hugged each other for joy. We were moved to tears, and the eyes of the doctors and nurses watching us were also moistened.

For months since then, Cho'ng Ja had been well cared for in the hospital, and with the help of the hospital staff she acquired an elementary knowledge of the mother tongue before she was discharged. The motherland brought a new life to Cho'ng Ja who had been deaf for 17 years. Later, she got married. A good housewife and the mother of two children, she is now devoting all her energies and talents to the upbuilding of the country she had not returned to the socialist motherland, she would have withered away like a flower, nipped by the frosts!

More than 600,000 compatriots still live in Japan.

All of them are desirous of returning to their glorious motherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese authorities, however, are resorting to every possible means to block their way to their homeland.

This is an intolerable, unjust scheme both in the light of humanitarianism and the recognized international law and international practice.

This criminal scheme of the Sato government is motivated by the sinister intention to serve the U.S. imperialists more faithfully in their Asian aggression and step up its reinvasion scheme against South Korea. This scheme must be baffled completely.

KIM SANG BOK, Teacher at Pyongyang Physical Training College

Venezuelan guerrillas fighting bravely against the pro-American dictatorial regime

A banquet was arranged by the D.P.R.K. Cabinet at the Okryu-gwan Hall on August 7 in honour of the visiting government economic delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Invited to the banquet were all the members of the delegation led by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the Government of the D.R.V.

Also invited were Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador, and staff members, of the D.R.V. Embassy and Nguyen Ruong, Acting Chief, and staff members, of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

Many diplomatic envoys in the city were also invited.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Kim Il, Ri Ju Yon, Ri Yo'ng Ho and Jo'ng Jun Taek; Kim Chu'n Hae, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Kim Du Sam, Chairman of the State Construction Commission; Ministers; responsible workers of public organisations and other leading functionaries of ministries and central organs and People's Army cadres.

Speech of Ri Ju Yon, Vice-Premier

Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon spoke at the banquet.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people, he warmly welcomed the government economic delegation from the D.R.V. headed by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi.

Noting that the North Vietnamese people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, are registering great successes in battles and production for defending their revolutionary gains from the aggression of U.S. imperialism, are accelerating socialist construction and assisting the South Vietnamese brothers, and that the South Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their sole and genuine representative are winning one victory after the other by displaying unexampled heroism and self-sacrificing spirit, he said that the Korean people sincerely rejoice at this brilliant victory and warmly congratulated them upon it and continued:

"The U.S. imperialists can never subdue the heroic Vietnamese people who are convinced of the justness of their cause and determined to fight resolutely till a final victory."

The Vice-Premier held that the U.S. imperialists should immediately and unconditionally stop their brigandish acts of aggression against Vietnam and quit Vietnam at once and the Vietnam question should be solved in accordance with the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and five-point principle of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Pointing out that the struggle of the Vietnamese people is not only one for the complete liberation and independence of their country but also a just struggle for defending the socialist camp and safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world, he declared:

"The Korean people, who regard the aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves, will fight before support with all their might the struggle of the Vietnamese people and fight staunchly against the U.S. imperialists, firmly standing on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people and in strong unity with them."

Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists for their military provocations staged in a planned way and with greater frequency against the northern part of Korea from the land, sea and air, while strengthening their "war footing" all over South Korea and said:

"Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the Korean people are vigorously pushing forward economic construction and defence buildup in parallel and are bringing about a new great upsurge of the Chollima movement on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the resolutions of the Conference of the Party.

"Our people, firmly equipped with the only Party ideas of thinking and acting with one mind and will with the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people, will frustrate any aggressive machinations of the enemy and accomplish the historic cause of the country's reunification."

In conclusion he expressed the conviction that the visit of the government economic delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Korea will help toward further strengthening and consolidating the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam.

Speech of Le Thanh Nghi, Leader of the Delegation

Leader of the delegation Le Thanh Nghi spoke next.

He expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Party and Government leaders of Korea and the Pyongyang citizens for according an enthusiastic and cordial welcome to his delegation which was like one accorded to brothers who had returned home from the front.

He declared:

"Even if the U.S. imperialists increase troops to 600,000, 700,000 or even more, our whole Party, entire army and people will resolutely defeat them, surely accomplish the cause of defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the country and discharge without fail the duty of those standing in the forefront of struggle against U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia, a sacred internationalist duty they assume before the socialist camp, the national-liberation movement and the world's revolutionary movement.

"The militant solidarity and lofty proletarian internationalism of the brothers under the same conditions and of the close comrades fighting together with a common revolutionary aspiration in the forefront of struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, were concretically and clearly reflected in the statement of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year.

"The statement pointed out: 'We will always stand firmly by the Vietnamese people and remain true to the duty to our internationalist duty to give active support to the Vietnamese people. Our Party and our people will help the Vietnamese people in every possible way till they completely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and attain a final victory.'

"Availing myself of this opportunity I, on behalf of the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese Government and people, extend sincere thanks to the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, fraternal Korean people and respected Premier Kim Il Sung for such resolute support and sincere, precious aid rendered to us.

"The Parties and peoples of Korea and Vietnam will closely unite with each other forever, support and encourage each other with might and main on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and always move ahead in firm unity in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their common enemy, and in their common revolutionary cause."

He continued:

"Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung, the brotherly Korean people have scored brilliant successes in the spirit of Chollima and are now striving to scale this year the high peak of the Seven-Year Plan by making a firm and vigorous advance in all fields, carrying out of economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and accelerating the technical revolution."

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their manoeuvres for war in South Korea, he expressed support to the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Park Jung Hi clique and against the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism.

We will give support to the Korean people in their struggle to liberate South Korea and reunify their country, he stressed.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

We Will Support with All Our Might Struggle of Vietnamese People

D.P.R.K. Cabinet Arranges a Banquet in Honour of DRV Govt Economic Delegation

Cambodian Foreign Minister Stays in Korea

Prince Norodom Phurissara, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Princess Consort who arrived in our country on August 4 at the invitation of Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, are now visiting different parts of the country.

Inspection

During their stay in Korea the guests from Cambodia visited the Industrial Arts Exhibition, the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial and the Children's and Pupils' Palace and the Fine Arts Museum of Korea in Pyongyang and saw art performances and a football match.

They also inspected factories and other enterprises in provincial cities.

On August 7 they visited Panmunjom and planted poplars in commemoration of their visit to Korea around the hall where the Armistice Agreement was signed.

Visit to Man-gyong-dae

On August 13, the Cambodian guests visited Man-gyong-dae, the historic place where Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and his great idea of revolution was fostered.

Prince Norodom Phurissara said that the Korean working people owed their happiness to the struggle of Premier Kim Il Sung who fought against Japanese imperialism and his family and to the struggle of their leader who is leading the people brilliantly today, too.

He also stated that he congratulated the Korean people on having Premier Kim Il Sung as their leader.

That day the Cambodian Foreign Minister and the Princess Consort laid wreaths before the graves of Premier Kim Il Sung's parents and grandparents.

Banquet

On the evening of August 13 Samrith Sath, Cambodian Ambassador to Korea, arranged a banquet at the Okryu-gwan Hall in connection with the visit of the Cambodian Foreign Minister to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Addressing the banquet, Prince Norodom Phurissara said that the Korean people today are waging a vigorous struggle against American imperialism and its stooges and building a prosperous, independent economy.

Noting that he saw with his own eyes how Premier Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* is being translated into reality, he said that this idea is a wise line which has enabled the Korean people to build a prosperous economy and increase defence capabilities and continued:

The line of self-reliance put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung is of important significance even for the peoples of the developing countries who want to build an independent national economy.

The Cambodian people rejoice at the fact that they make their friends with the gallant Korean people, who, by their own efforts and with their own creative talents have converted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into an impregnable fortress in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, and they feel very proud of this.

The Cambodian people led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, their respected and beloved leader, firmly support the just cause of the Korean people for reunifying their country by peaceful democratic basis, peacefully and independently, without any outside interference.

The Cambodian people regard their support for the just cause of the Korean people as an act supporting their own cause, for U.S. imperialism is the common enemy to all the people who love peace and freedom.

In his speech, Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, said that the current visit of the Cambodian guests to our country contributed to deepening mutual understanding and trust and strengthening the friendly relations already established between the peoples of the two countries.

Dwelling upon the fact that Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, received the guests and talked about further developing the friendly relations between the two countries and other important problems, he said that the welcome and hospitality our people and the Premier accorded the guests are a manifestation of firm friendship and solidarity harboured by the Korean people towards the fraternal Cambodian people.

In conclusion, Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul expressed his sincere hope that the Cambodian people, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, their distinguished leader, would attain fresh victories in their struggle for territorial integrity and the building of an independent state by repulsing the incessant aggression and interference by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

DRV Govt Economic Del Leaves for Home

The D.R.V. government economic delegation headed by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V. Government, which arrived in our country on August 6 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home on August 13.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Ri Ju Yon and Ri Yo'ng Ho, leading functionaries of ministries, central organs and public organizations and cadres of the People's Army.

Also on hand were Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea, and other members of the Vietnamese Embassy, Nguyen Ruong, Acting Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, and other members of the mission, and foreign diplomatic envoys in our country.

On August 11 First Vice-Premier Kim Il gave a dinner in honour of the visiting D.R.V. government economic delegation.

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial, the Children's and Pupils' Palace, the Thermal Power Plant, and other factories and enterprises and cultural facilities in the capital and Nampo, a port town on the west coast.

On August 9 the delegation saw the dance drama "A Red Flower on the Mekong" performed by the artistes of the National Dance Theatre.

Le Thiet Hung, D.R.V. Ambassador to Korea, arranged a film show on August 10 in connection with the visit of the Vietnamese delegation. Among the attendants were Comrades Kim Il, Ri Ju Yon and Ri Yo'ng Ho.

The distinguished guests from Vietnam, the land of the heroic people waging a patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, were accorded warm welcome every where they went.

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